



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Report of immigrants inspected at the port of Havana, Cuba, during the month of September, 1901.

Total number of immigrants inspected, 1,187; number passed, 1,187; number certified for deportation on account of dangerous contagious or loathsome diseases, or for other physical causes, none.

Disposition of immigrants certified for deportation.—Number cases pending at beginning of month, 3; number cases certified for deportation during month, none; total to be accounted for, 3; number cases deported, 3.

A. H. GLENNAN,
Surgeon, U. S. M. H. S.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

GERMANY.

Work of the East Indian Pasteur Institute for Hydrophobia in Kasauli, India.

FRANKFORT, GERMANY, August 30, 1901.

SIR: German papers report that the new East Indian Pasteur Institute, in the first year of its existence, has already proved a great blessing.

Not less than 321 cases have been treated of persons bitten by dogs suspected of hydrophobia. Ninety-six of these belonged to the East Indian army and 50 were Europeans residing in India. Not one of the Europeans and only 2 natives died. The latter had been badly bitten, and came to the institute too late.

The institute is located in the city of Kasauli, and is a great saving to the Government, as heretofore all soldiers suspected of hydrophobia had to be sent to the Pasteur Institute at Paris.

It is expected that more donations of money will be received in order to prepare antidotes for tetanus, enteric fever, and bites of poisonous snakes.

Respectfully,

RICHARD GUENTHER,
United States Consul-General.

The SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. Marine-Hospital Service.

Endemic of typhoid fever at Gelsenkirchen.

[Clipping from the Berliner Lokal-Anzeiger, September 24, 1901.]

BERLIN, GERMANY, September 25, 1901.

The endemic of typhoid fever in the town of Gelsenkirchen, which we have already had occasion to refer to, is, according to a telegram from our local correspondent, the most serious in the memory of man. To-day, a further increase must be recorded. The number of cases is estimated at 500. The endemic is also increasing in the towns of Ueckendorf and Bismarck. The hospitals being overcrowded, barracks are being erected. The Gelsenkirchener Gazette is likewise of the opinion that no typhoid epidemic has ever broken out so suddenly and assumed such dangerous proportions as the present one. In view of the severe illness which almost everyone has to deplore among his relatives and friends, a certain dejection is observable among the inhabitants. The courage of the hospital nurses is admirable. One of the Catholic nurses has already fallen a victim to her vocation. The town administration of Gelsenkirchen has published a warning against the consumption of